



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-95-175  
Monday  
11 September 1995**

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-175

### CONTENTS

11 September 1995

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Premier Condemns U.S. Envoy's 'Predictions' [Bujumbura Radio] .....	1
---	---

##### Chad

Opposition Leader Arrested, Protests Search [Libreville Radio] .....	1
--	---

##### Rwanda

UNAMIR Contingents Begin Leaving Country [Kigali Radio] .....	1
Ex-Government Soldiers Join Army After Training [Kigali Radio] .....	2
Government Announces Security Commission Make-Up [Kigali Radio] .....	2

##### Zaire

Opposition Slates 'Big Sit-In' at French Embassy [AFP] .....	2
Government Troops Search, Arrest Rwandans [Kigali Radio] .....	3

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

Sudanese Diplomatic Personnel Begin Leaving [Addis Ababa TV] .....	4
Minister, Egypt's Musa Discuss Sudan, Terrorism [MENA] .....	4

##### Kenya

Armed Robbers Raid Argentine Embassy in Nairobi [AFP] .....	4
Argentine Attache Comments [DAILY NATION 9 Sep] .....	5
Police Apprehend Two Suspects [Nairobi TV] .....	5
Minister Announces End to Kalenjin-Kikuyu Talks [DAILY NATION 9 Sep] .....	5
Talks Initiator on Suspension [SUNDAY NATION 10 Sep] .....	6
Minister Defends Constitution, African Leadership [KNA] .....	6
Three Hundred Flee After Election Violence [KNA] .....	7
President Says 60 Arrested [KNA] .....	7
Peacekeepers Return From Former Yugoslavia [Nairobi Radio] .....	7

##### Somalia

U.S. Delegation Visits, Meets With Egal [Voice of the Republic of Somaliland] .....	8
Leaders Call For Journalist's Release [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....	8

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Kohl Arrives on 1st Official German Visit [SAPA] .....	9
Mandela: Visit Deepens Ties [Berlin DDP/ADN] .....	9
Mandela on 'Remarkable Similarities' [Hamburg BILD 9 Sep] .....	9
Mandela, Kohl Discuss Federalism [SAPA] .....	10
Agreements Signed With Germany [SAPA] .....	11
Foreign Minister Nzo To Visit Israel, West Bank [Johannesburg Radio] .....	11
Uruguayan Army Chief Arrives 9 Sep [SAPA] .....	12
Mbeki Reads Mandela Speech at Investment Summit [SAPA] .....	12
Mbeki Says Struggle Against Apartheid Not Over [SAPA] .....	12
Mandela Denies Crisis in E. Cape, Backs Premier [SAPA] .....	13
Fivaz Denies Promotions Due to Union Ultimatum [SAPA] .....	14
Buthelezi Expresses Concern Over National Debt [SAPA] .....	14
KwaZulu NP Criticizes Mandela, Buthelezi [Johannesburg Radio] .....	14
Ramaphosa Says Volkstaat Talks To Proceed [SAPA] .....	15
Details Given of Local Election Ballot Papers [NEW NATION 8 Sep] .....	15
SANCO Said To Fight ANC in Local Elections [NEW NATION 8 Sep] .....	16
Scientists Design New Rocket Propulsion System [Johannesburg TV] .....	17
Reserve Bank Not To Rescue African Bank [THE STAR 11 Sep] .....	17
South African Press Review for 8 Sep [NEW NATION 8 Sep, etc] .....	18
South African Press Review for 11 Sep [SOWETAN 11 Sep, etc] .....	18

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

UNITA Notes Problems Threatening Peace [Jamba Voz da Resistencia] .....	20
Cuanza Sul Military Commander Killed in Crash [Luanda Radio] .....	20

### Mozambique

Dhlakama Notes Government's Poor Economic Record [IMPARCIAL 5 Sep] .....	20
Warns of Party's Financial Crisis [Maputo Radio] .....	21
Urges Review of Law on State Land [Maputo Radio] .....	21
Chissano Invites RSA Businessmen To Invest [Maputo TV] .....	21
Oil Company Losing Money; Foreign Aid To End [IMPARCIAL 6 Sep] .....	21

### Namibia

Country's Satellite Earth Station Inaugurated [THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER 7 Sep] .....	22
---	----

### Zambia

Kaunda Calls Tunnels 'Gift' From Friendly Nation [Lusaka Radio] .....	22
Reacts To Torture Accusations [London International] .....	22

## WEST AFRICA

### Ghana

Minister Briefs Diplomats on Liberian Peace [Accra Radio] .....	24
---	----

### Liberia

ULIMO In-Fighting Said 'Intensifying' [London International] .....	24
ECOMOG Reacts to Reports [London International] .....	25
State Council Makes 4 Additional Appointments [Monrovia Radio] .....	25

### Niger

Former Rebels Threaten To 'Take Up Arms Again' [AFP] .....	26
President Opens Festival, Views Work Ahead [Niamey Radio] .....	26
<b>Nigeria</b>	
Security Services on Alert Against Sabotage [Libreville Radio] .....	27
Traditional Rulers Meet on Draft Constitution [Lagos TV] .....	28
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>	
Military Accuses Government of 'Provocation' [AFP] .....	28
<b>Senegal</b>	
President Returns From France in Good Health [Libreville Radio] .....	29
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	
Foreign Minister on Abidjan Visit, Liberia [London International] .....	29



## Burundi

### Premier Condemns U.S. Envoy's 'Predictions'

*EA1009125395 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Following the remarks the U.S. ambassador to Burundi made to AFP, Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo has issued a statement on behalf of his government. He fully condemns Ambassador Krueger's remarks, saying they were solely intended to revive hatred and animosity. Listen to the Burundian prime minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo.

[Begin Nduwayo recording] The remarks of the U.S. ambassador to Burundi, Mr. Robert Krueger, to AFP, are perplexing. Our feeling is that Mr. Robert Krueger always intends to discredit the Burundi state, particularly the army, which he regularly accuses of all evils. The proof of this is the sensational statements he issued to various media.

On the one hand, we have noticed in each of the statements a surprising lack of accuracy as regards events and a lack of concern as regards the need for prior investigation for such assertions. On the other hand, Ambassador Krueger testifies on the situation in Burundi in a partial manner. This helps to create a climate of conflict, which exacerbates tensions.

We think that his duties as a diplomat should encourage him to be more objective and to have the bare minimum of neutrality. We deplore this attitude. We also regret that the ambassador does not take the same amount of time to appreciate the Burundian Government's efforts to restore peace and reconcile its sons and daughters as he does striving to make bad omen predictions.

The Burundi Government is constantly asking for more constructive behavior from its partners to restore trust and promote dialogue between the various components of the nation. We reaffirm our belief that Burundi has sufficient resources to carry on with the rehabilitation efforts which our government has undertaken.

We are confident that our policy has the backing of most of the population. Indeed, alongside all the other efforts for peace, it is turning its back on those who defend the ideology of division and genocide. We pay tribute to the population and ask for the support of the entire international community in this commitment to peace. [end recording]

The interior and public security minister, Mr. Gabriel Sinarinzi, also issued a statement late yesterday evening to this effect.

Minister Sinarinzi condemned the attitude of certain foreigners, particularly that of the U.S. ambassador, Robert

Krueger. For Minister Sinarinzi, Robert Krueger's recent remarks to AFP are of a troublemaking nature. The remarks were intended to revive ethnic hatred and to increase the abyss which tends to separate the various components of the Burundi nation.

According to the minister of interior, Ambassador Krueger has mastered the science of ethnic census and statistics, to the extent that he can today give the number of Hutu families living in Bujumbura. According to Minister Sinarinzi, Krueger has proved that he supports the armed groups which fight loyal forces, and yet the country he represents, the United States, has never supported criminals of this caliber.

## Chad

### Opposition Leader Arrested, Protests Search

*AB1009173195 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] An opposition leader was arrested on 9 September in Chad. Saleh Kebzabo, former minister and chairman of the National Union for Development and Renewal [UNDR] is currently being held in custody at the Gendarmerie in Ndjamen for breach of state security. Shortly before his arrest, Kebzabo had lodged a complaint against the said Gendarmerie for attempted kidnapping, trespassing, daylight robbery, violence, and assault and battery.

I repeat that on 30 August, gendarmes and policemen from the National Security Agency, the Chadian intelligence service, had conducted a search at the residence of Saleh Kebzabo. Following the search, Justice Minister Maldom Bada Abbas accused the opposition leader of having illegal contacts with Chadian rebel movements and indicated that documents proving this have been forwarded to the Ndjamen attorney general for legal action.

## Rwanda

### UNAMIR Contingents Begin Leaving Country

*EA1009153295 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Some of the UNAMIR, Un Assistance Mission to Rwanda, contingents have started leaving the country. [passage omitted].

According to information from UNAMIR, after yesterday's departure, only the Indian contingent for the Kigali area, the Malian contingent for Gikongoro [southern Rwanda], the Malawian contingent for Cyangugu [southwestern Rwanda], the Nigerian contingent for

Gisenyi [northwestern Rwanda] and the Ghanaian contingent for Kibungo [southeastern Rwanda] remain. [passage omitted]

#### **Ex-Government Soldiers Join Army After Training**

*EA0909174795 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English  
0515 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] One thousand two hundred and seventy former government soldiers, now integrated into the national army, this morning [9 September] passed [out] at Huye stadium in Butare [southern Rwanda].

Of the 1,200 [figure as heard] soldiers, 650 were from Rubona [near Kigali], and 620 were from gako [southern Rwanda]. The former government soldiers had finished a one-year military and political training [course].

The parade commander, Colonel (Ndagihinyika Evariste) becomes commander of Battalion 305. Lieutenant Colonel Munyakazi becomes commander of Battalion 99.

The vice president and minister of defense, Major General Paul Kagame, who attended the passing-out parade, told those soldiers that the integration process of former government soldiers will continue. However, the number of soldiers will depend on the nature of the country's economy. The vice president also said that any soldier found to have participated in last year's genocide will be charged.

The prime minister, who also attended the pass-out parade, Pierre Celestin Rwigyema, said that it is obvious security is to improve in the whole country, because there is enough security personnel to be deployed in each part of the country.

#### **Government Announces Security Commission Make-Up**

*EA0909154195 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English  
0515 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A cabinet meeting convened yesterday [8 September] under the chairmanship of HE President Pasteur Bizimungu. On the agenda were different points for discussion: to confirm the minutes of the cabinet meeting that sat on 11th August 1995; to examine the document of promoting and appointments of soldiers and military police; to examine the working procedures of the commission charged with certain responsibilities, especially property that is immovable; to appoint cabinet directors in the president's office, prime minister's office, and other ministries.

Among the meeting's resolutions are, according to the report given by the vice president and minister for defense, Major General Paul Kagame, some officers

were promoted. The National Security Commission is made up of the president of the Republic, the vice president, and minister for defense, [the] prime minister, the deputy prime minister and minister for internal affairs and communal development, the minister for foreign affairs, the minister of justice, and the directors of intelligence in the army, gendarmerie, and the officer in charge of [the] external security organization and the security adviser to the president. However, the commission is [yet] to be installed by the presidential decree.

The meeting further resolved that the cabinet director in the president's office is Colonel Frank Mugambage [formerly cabinet director to Defense Minister Kagame]; in the premier's office, Mr. Antoine Bizimana; in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jean-Baptiste (Kadande); in the Information Ministry, Mr. (Ares Munyangage); in the Ministry of Youth and Cooperatives, Mr. (Marc Kambanda); in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communal Development, Mr. (Theoneste Musindasaka); in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Dr. Gerard Ngendahimana; in the Ministry of Public Service, Mr. Gerard Gahima; in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Ms. Christine (Inahumami).

Further still the cabinet meeting resolved that (Debelo) Hill is to be made a national cemetery for last year's genocide victims and, in a related development, a National Heroes day is to be established. [passage omitted]

### **Zaire**

#### **Opposition Slates 'Big Sit-In' at French Embassy**

*AB1009171795 Paris AFP in French  
1347 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 10 Sep (AFP) — The radical opposition, led by Etienne Tshisekedi, has decided to organize a "big sit-in" on 22 September 1995 in front of the French Embassy in Kinshasa to protest France's interference in Zaire's internal affairs, the pro-opposition LE PALMARES daily newspaper reports.

"Instead of France, an old democratic country, serving as an example in Zaire's democratic process, it is opposing the universal principle of self-determination for people and thus opposing the advent of the rule of law in Zaire," Frederic Kibassa Maliba, current chairman of the sacred union of the radical opposition, USOR, explained in an appeal for mobilization of his supporters for the sit-in in front of the French Embassy.

"On Friday 22 September, the French Embassy is likely to blow up...", the newspaper writes, stating that all the avenues near the French Embassy in Kinshasa will be

"stormed by fighters" of the opposition which, according to LE PALMARES, is not blindly attacking France, but is simply asking it to respect Zairian laws and bow to the will of its people.

At a rally organized by the radical opposition on 6 August in Kinshasa, mass action, notably the presentation of a protest note at some Western embassies and sit-ins in front of the embassies of France, Belgium, and the United States had been envisaged to force President Mobutu, accused of being supported by the West, especially France, to restore Tshisekedi in his position as prime minister from which President Mobutu dismissed him in February 1993.

An authorized source at the Zairian Ministry of Interior contacted by AFP confirmed that the government is taking the radical opposition's threat seriously and will, at the appropriate time, give specific instructions to city authorities for the appropriate measures to be taken.

**Government Troops Search, Arrest Rwandans**

*EA0809200895 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French  
1800 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Reports from reliable sources say the Zairian Armed Forces have conducted system-

atic searches in the town of Goma. This follows insecurity, which persists in the town.

One hundred and eighty-two mines belonging to the former Rwandan Armed Forces have been captured. The same source also reports that Lieutenant Colonel Barantsaritse was arrested and then released. Other people, Rwandan civilians, were also arrested, including four people who were seriously mistreated — two of whom are still behind bars.

Another report reaching us says a Belgian expatriate was arrested and then released.

Members of the former Rwandan Armed Forces were arrested following a fire resulting from the explosion of two mines, also in Goma.

Radio Goma [as heard] told the public that the searches were mainly directed at former Rwandan refugees living in Goma. According to the same sources, this was reportedly confirmed by the government of North Kivu, which added that innocent people were the victims of the operation. [sentence as heard]



**Ethiopia****Sudanese Diplomatic Personnel Begin Leaving**

*EA0809191895 Addis Ababa ETV Television Network in Amharic 1730 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Sudanese Embassy staff and employees of various organizations, who were given a deadline by which they had to leave Ethiopia, have started returning to their country, the Foreign Ministry and the immigration office at Bole International Airport have disclosed.

Three days ago about 39 Sudanese left for their country, an immigration officer said. Twenty of the 39 Sudanese held diplomatic passports, and the rest were employees of various relief organizations. At the same time, a number of teachers and journalists have also left for their country, the same immigration officer said.

The Sudanese Embassy has also confirmed this information in a telephone conversation with the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY. [passage omitted]

**Minister, Egypt's Musa Discuss Sudan, Terrorism**

*NC1109071895 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Sep (MENA) — Ethiopian Foreign Minister Seyoum Msefin has stated that Ethiopia will raise the issue of terrorism and the Khartoum government's involvement in terrorist activity, including the failed assassination attempt against President Mubarak, at the extraordinary meeting of the central apparatus of the Mechanism for Conflict Resolution in Africa, which is due to open on 11 September. The Ethiopian foreign minister made these remarks after meeting Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa tonight.

Msefin said he and Musa discussed topics of mutual interest, including the topics on the agenda of the ministerial meeting of the Mechanism for Conflict Resolution in Africa. He added: We also discussed the assassination attempt on President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa in June this year. Our two countries are directly concerned with this criminal and barbaric attempt against the Egyptian president. This criminal act does not only affect Egypt and Ethiopia, but also the Organization of African Unity and the whole of Africa.

Asked by MENA's correspondent what Ethiopia will do if Sudan refuses to extradite the three terrorists implicated in the attack on President Mubarak, Msefin said: We will continue to demand the extradition of the three terrorists from Sudan, because there is an agreement on the extradition of criminals between the two countries dating back to 1964. We will continue to

demand the extradition of these terrorists to put them on trial.

Msefin asserted that the recent Ethiopian statement against Sudan does not contain false accusations, but facts proving the Khartoum government's involvement in the assassination attempt. He explained that Sudanese officials and security services aided and abetted the assassination attempt.

**Kenya****Armed Robbers Raid Argentine Embassy in Nairobi**

*AB0909132395 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 09 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Sept 9 (AFP) — Three armed robbers raided the Argentine embassy here, stole more than 18,000 dollars in cash and robbed embassy officials of personal belongings, police said Saturday.

They forced the press attache to give them the key to the embassy safe at gunpoint and used their ties to gag her and another official after emptying it of cash.

The gangsters, who entered the embassy masquerading as travellers seeking visas to travel to Argentina, also robbed embassy employees of money, watches and other personal belongings during the raid in central Nairobi on Friday.

Police said they had detained two Kenyan junior workers in the embassy for interrogation.

An embassy official said it appeared that the robbers knew where the safe was.

On August 16, gangsters shot the wife of a British diplomat in the right knee when she refused to stop for them in a Nairobi suburb.

The woman, wife of second secretary in the mission, was driving from the outlying suburb of Karen into the city with their 10-year-old daughter in their four-wheel-drive vehicle when three armed men ambushed them.

The same day, two gangsters shot dead the principal of the Japanese School in Nairobi as he arrived at the school in an adjoining suburb, and drove off in his car, which was also a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

There has been a spate of bank robberies in the Nairobi and the Indian Ocean resort city of Mombasa during the past couple of months, but Friday's robbery was the first in an embassy in Kenya.

### Argentine Attache Comments

EA0909160695 *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*  
9 Sep 95 pp 1,2

[Article by NATION team: "Daring Raid on Foreign Embassy"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gun-toting men yesterday [8 September] raided the Argentine Embassy in Nairobi and escaped with more than one million shillings. They also robbed the embassy's press attache and other employees of watches, bags and money in the first ever raid on a foreign mission in Kenya's history. In the past, tourists have been the main targets as highway robbers preyed on them on both busy and lonely roads.

The embassy robbery took place at 1430. Three smartly-dressed gunmen, who witnesses said had twice before visited the offices in the Posta Sacco Plaza building allegedly to obtain visas to travel to Argentina, forced their way inside. They headed straight for the press attache's office and demanded the key to the money safe, the shaken official told journalists.

"I told them the key was with another employee, but they threatened to shoot me. One of them pointed a gun and shouted that he knew I had the key," she said. The three later forced the key out of her and proceeded to empty the safe.

She said they looked "organized and knew what they were doing and where the safe was".

The exact amount of money stolen could not be established immediately, but the embassy official said it was in both Kenya shillings and US dollars.

After emptying the safe, the robbers used their ties to gag the attache and a colleague. Police arrived later and took details of the raid.

The Argentine ambassador is on holiday in Britain, but was informed of the incident on the telephone. "We are still waiting for his call. He has to get in touch with authorities back home," the press attache, who declined to give her name, said.

The raid left her incredulous. "I did not think that foreign diplomats could be targeted," she said. "This is very unfair. How can they do this?" She added.

### Police Apprehend Two Suspects

EA0909205295 *Nairobi KTN Television Network in English* 1800 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The commissioner of police has confirmed that the offices of the Argentine Embassy in Nairobi were raided yesterday [8 September] by

armed thugs who took away an unknown amount of money.

A statement from the police headquarters today [9 September] said that suspected thugs raided the offices, which are located at Posta Sacco Plaza building in Nairobi at about 1400 yesterday. In the office they found two embassy officials whom they tied with ropes before ransacking the safe and making away with a substantial amount of money.

The statement described the robbery as an extraordinary incident and stated that two suspects have been arrested and are assisting police with investigations. It further added that security had been beefed up in the city to protect all diplomatic missions and the general public against such attacks.

Today's DAILY NATION newspaper, in its banner headline, reported that gun-toting men yesterday raided the Argentine Embassy in Nairobi where they escaped with more than one million shillings.

### Minister Announces End to Kalenjin-Kikuyu Talks

EA0909173295 *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*  
9 Sep 95 p 1, 2

[Article by NATION team: "Gema-Kamatusa Peace Talks a Flop"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Cabinet Minister Kipkalia Kones says the much-touted Gema-Kamatusa [Kikuyu, Embu, Meru Association-Kalenjin, Masai, Turkana, Samburu] talks are no more.

Mr. Kones, who has adopted a lone ranger attitude to the controversial talks despite being a member of the bipartisan committee, sounded the death-knell for the peace talks when he declared yesterday [8 September] that "Kikuyu leaders from Central Province [where the opposition won the Kipipiri by-election on 4 September] were cheating us and the president".

And in utterances elsewhere that carried similar sentiments on the presidency, two other cabinet ministers, Simeon Nyachae and Joseph Misoi, turned against their own within the KANU [Kenya African National Union, ruling party] establishment, accusing some partymen of misleading and misinforming the president.

Speaking at a funds drive for Chesoen secondary school, Bomet District [western Kenya], presided over by Education Minister Joseph Kamotho and where more than 1.18 million shillings was raised, Mr. Kones said: "Those talks are no more. They have no destination and even if they went on, nobody from our side will go. I personally won't, never (exclamation mark)"



Mr. Kones told Mr. Kamotho "to go and tell his brother Njenga Karume that the Kamatusa group will no longer continue with the talks".

The Bomet KANU branch chairman [Kones], who is a minister in the office of the president, said that the Kikuyus were taking the Kamatusa group for a ride and declared "the Kalenjin are not cows to be kicked left and right". [passage omitted]

Mr. Kamotho [who is also KANU secretary general] told Kikuyus resident in the Rift Valley to ignore their kinsmen from Central Province and co-exist peacefully with the Kalenjin by supporting KANU.

He identified Kikuyu leaders from Central Province as those who have been lying to the president and the country.

The minister said: "These are the same people who spread malicious propaganda that Kikuyus were being annihilated by other tribes residing in the Rift Valley during the ethnic clashes and even managed to swing the church behind them." [passage omitted]

#### Talks Initiator on Suspension

EA1009154095 Nairobi: SUNDAY NATION in English  
10 Sep 95 pp 1,2

[Article by SUNDAY NATION team and KNA: "Biwott's Last Word on the Peace Talks"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Mr. Nicholas Biwott yesterday [9 September] delivered the final verdict on the fate of the Kamatusa-Gema [Kalenjin, Masai, Turkana, Samburu-Kikuyu, Embu, Meru Association] peace talks: They won't be held again, he declared.

As initiator and co-chairman (with Mr. Njenga Karume) of the controversial peace effort, Mr. Biwott's terse statement is clearly the final nail in the coffin.

The powerful former cabinet minister and Kerio South MP told a public rally at Kabartonjo in President Moi's home district of Baringo that the talks could not go on because one of the parties had introduced politics.

Mr. Biwott's verdict came just as leaders still supportive of the Kamatusa-Gema talks said KANU's [Kenya African National Union, ruling party] defeat in the Kipipiri by-election should be treated as a local matter unconnected to the wider peace effort. Indeed Mr. Biwott said Kipipiri people elected their MP democratically.

The results were not a surprise since many people understood the ruling party was not popular in that constituency, he said.

The controversial talks were due to resume today in the wake of three days of condemnation by key Kamatusa figures.

Yesterday a talk participant, Bishop Joseph Kimani, said an elder worth his salt cannot just wake up one morning and declare that the talks have flopped just because KANU lost Kipipiri [by-election]. "A Kikuyu candidate defeated another Kikuyu candidate, how does that bring in the Kamatusa?" The Nakuru North MP (FORD-Asili) [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Asili] asked.

But an exasperated Andrew Ligale asked President Moi to abandon the Kikuyu community for rejecting him and a KANU candidate in Kipipiri. "These Kikuyus are a hard nut to crack, and President Moi should just dump them," he said.

Mr. Ligale, an assistant minister for land reclamation, regional and water development, said it was a big shame for the head of state to camp in one constituency for three days "working day and night to win support" only for his party to be handed a humiliating defeat. He threw his lot with those accusing senior Kikuyu politicians of lying to the president that Central Province was grovelling to KANU. [passage omitted]

#### Minister Defends Constitution, African Leadership

EA0909173695 Nairobi KNA in English  
1503 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Garissa [northeastern province], 9 September: A minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. Jackson Kalweo, today revisited the constitutional reform debate and told off the critics of the constitution, [telling them] not to underrate the intelligence of Kenyans.

Mr. Kalweo, who was addressing wananchi [citizens] at Garissa agricultural show, defended the current constitution for having enabled Kenyans to stay united after several attempts to divide them. He said the future of Kenya rested with Kenyans themselves, and only they could decide their destiny. The minister, who officially opened the three-day show, said that the same people who divided us into ethnic groupings and regions during the colonial era are the same people who are asking for [a] constitutional review in order to fragment Kenyans.

He said that Kenyans would not agree to be dictated [to] by foreigners on what kind of constitution to adopt since Kenya was a sovereign state. "Since 1963, Kenya has had [a] multiparty constitution that has made us united in a region torn apart by ethnic rivalry and bloodshed", he said. He said that foreigners were free to invest in Kenya economically but political leadership belonged exclusively to Africans. [passage omitted] On security,

the minister praised the political leadership of the area and the provincial administration for bringing to an end the banditry menace and urged the local residents to maintain the prevailing peace for more development.

### Three Hundred Flee After Election Violence

EA0909153795 Nairobi KNA in English  
0848 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kisumu, 9th September: Peace has been restored in east Kadem location of Migori district [western Kenya] following an outbreak of violence which was precipitated by a civic by-election victory [on 4 September] of a KANU [Kenya African National Union, ruling party] candidate against FORD-Kenya [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya, opposition].

The Nyanza PC [provincial commissioner], Mr. Joseph Kaguthi, who made an extensive tour of the trouble-hit location conveyed the sympathy of President Moi to people who lost their houses and other property in the orgy which was unleashed by FORD-Kenya youths against KANU supporters, following the victory of KANU's Olaré Ouma, who recaptured his civic seat after he defected to the ruling party from FORD-Kenya.

Elders from the location condemned FORD-Kenya youths who instigated the violence which resulted in loss of property estimated at hundreds of thousands of shillings.

The PC, who addressed a public baraza [meeting] at Apilo Trading Center, warned that the government would ensure that the perpetrators of the violence faced the law. Mr. Kaguthi expressed regret that such mayhem could be sparked off by a party that professed democratic ideals.

The PC appealed to the 300 residents of the area who had escaped to neighboring Tanzania to come back home as security had been restored. He announced that the government had responded to the plight of the violence victims, and had already donated 350 bags of maize for distribution to the victims.

The PC who was accompanied by the provincial security team and the area DC [district commissioner], Hassan Haji, told the large crowd in attendance that the government was investigating claims that the plot to unleash violence on a section of the community in the location was hatched as way back as last April and warned that chiefs and their assistants would have to explain why they were got unaware of this [sentence as received].

### President Says 60 Arrested

EA0809194095 Nairobi KNA in English  
1455 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, 8 September (KNA) — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today condemned the terror unleashed on a section of KANU [Kenya African National Union] supporters by FORD-Kenya [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya] youths in Migori District following the ruling party's capture of some civic seats in Monday's [4 September] by-election.

President Moi said that FORD-Kenya had clearly demonstrated that it did not uphold the tenets of democracy, since it unleashed terror after being defeated in democratic elections. President Moi said that the KANU government would send food to assist those who had been rendered homeless and property destroyed by the senseless acts of FORD-Kenya in Migori.

The president noted that he has all along said that KANU has never been involved in any violence, adding that it was the opposition which usually starts clashes and other forms of hooliganism, as evidenced in Migori.

He observed that the opposition was violent in nature and seems to derive pleasure in playing off people against others.

President Moi was speaking at Kabarnet showground when he opened this year's Baringo District Harambee Show.

The president said that the police had already arrested 60 ringleaders of the clashes in Migori who burned down 69 houses, including granaries, adding that the law will take its full course. President Moi told the police to take appropriate measures to ensure that wananchi [citizens] in Migori go about their activities unmolested. [passage omitted]

### Peacekeepers Return From Former Yugoslavia

EA1009153695 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1000 GMT 10 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The first batch of Kenyan peacekeepers who have been withdrawn from former Yugoslavia arrived in the country this morning [10 September]. According to Department of Defense, 405 members of the (Ken-Bat) battalion jetted into the country shortly before 0600 aboard a United Nations chartered flight.

The second batch is expected back in the country on Tuesday 12th September, at about 0500. Kenyan

peacekeepers, comprising a total of 1050 soldiers, are being withdrawn from former Yugoslavia following the siege of Serbs by Croats which rendered their peacekeeping mission nugatory. [passage omitted].

### Somalia

#### U.S. Delegation Visits, Meets With Egal

EA0809193095 *Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali*  
1200 GMT 29 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, the president of the Republic of Somaliland, today received in his office a U.S. delegation, which arrived in the country this morning.

The delegation includes officials from the State Department, the U.S. ambassador to Djibouti, the head of USAID, the new U.S. representative to Somaliland, and the UNDP representative to Somaliland. The purpose of the delegation's visit is to see for itself the real situation in the country, particularly regarding security, and for the new U.S. representative to familiarize himself with Somaliland.

President Egal briefed the delegation on the situation in the country. He said the government of the Republic of Somaliland always strove to resolve things peacefully. The president, however, told the delegation that Somaliland's independence could not be negotiated. He said Somaliland was a living country. The president also spoke about Somaliland's stance toward Somalia. He said recognition of Somaliland's sovereignty would help ease the problems afflicting the Horn of Africa.

The president told the delegation, in particular the head of USAID, that the main problem currently facing the country was inflation, hence the need for food aid. For his part, the head of USAID pledged that he would contact such agencies as CARE International to bring in cheap food. Mr. Abdirahman aw Ali Farah, the vice president, also made a brief speech. Present at the occasion was Mr. Abdullei Mohamed Du'Aleh, minister of national planning.

#### Leaders Call For Journalist's Release

EA1009190995 *Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali* 1700 GMT 10 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Abdi Warsameh Isaq, the chairman of the SSNM [Southern Somali National Movement]; Mr. Ali Haji Hirsi, the chairman of the SDA [Somali Democratic Alliance]; Mr. Abdi Omar Ahmed Ananug, the chairman of the USF [United Somali Front]; and Mohamed Jama Gas Mu'awiyeh, have jointly appealed to Mohamed Farah Aidid and his supporters to unconditionally release journalist Ali Mussa Abdi, whom they have been holding hostage.

The leaders said that it was their belief that journalist Ali Mussa Abdi was being held for doing his journalistic work. They said the journalist's detention violated press freedom and journalists' rights. Finally, the leaders also appealed to Somali people living in south Mogadishu to help with the unconditional release of Ali Mussa Abdi, who has been held for too long.



**Kohl Arrives on 1st Official German Visit**

*MB0909210195 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2034 GMT 09 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Sept 9 SAPA — German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived at Cape Town International Airport on Saturday night for a five-day state visit — the first by a German head of government to South Africa. He was met by Justice Minister Dullah Omar, National Assembly Deputy Speaker Bhadra Ramchod and South African Ambassador to Germany Lindiwe Mabuza. Kohl was accompanied by his economic co-operation and development minister Carl-Dieter Spranger and other top political, business and cultural leaders arrived at 10.15PM aboard a Lufthansa airbus.

The visit's theme would be "united Germany visits the new South Africa", German Ambassador to South Africa Uwe Kaestner told a media briefing. Three bilateral agreements on investment protection, German technical assistance and German development aid would be signed during the visit.

Kohl, who is a keen mountaineer, will spend Sunday sightseeing. His official schedule begins on Monday when he meets President Nelson Mandela at Tuynhuys and holds talks with Mbeki, Deputy President de Klerk and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He will also address Parliament before attending a state banquet hosted by Mandela.

The visit is aimed at promoting further trade, tourism and investment links. Germany is already South Africa's largest trading partner and second largest investor, with total business investment of about R18.9 billion (rands).

About 60,000 South Africans are employed by more than 300 German firms.

Kohl departs for Gauteng on Tuesday and will leave on Thursday morning for Namibia, a former German colony conquered by South Africa.

**Mandela: Visit Deepens Ties**

*LD0909084895 Berlin DDP/ADN in German  
0055 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Hamburg (DDP/ADN) — On the eve of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's state visit to South Africa, President Nelson Mandela has stressed the special importance of relations between Germany and South Africa. Mandela told BILD newspaper (today's edition): "The chancellor's visit serves to deepen our relations. We regard relations between Germany and South Africa as very important. Germany is our most important trading partner and second biggest investor."

Mandela said that following the elimination of racial segregation in South Africa, Germany had already contributed DM100 million for the rebuilding program. Mandela referred to the "remarkable similarities between our two countries." "Just as Germany has a responsibility towards other European countries, so we have a responsibility towards Africa." South Africa has also been divided and has sought reconciliation. "Germany's example is important to us. We can learn from it." The Germans have shared their wealth with others and South Africa now wants to do the same.

**Mandela on 'Remarkable Similarities'**

*AU1009135795 Hamburg BILD in German 9 Sep 95  
p 2*

[Interview with South African President Nelson Mandela by Thomas Knemeyer in Cape Town; date not given: "Nelson Mandela: 'We Can Learn From the Germans!']

[FBIS Translated Text] [Knemeyer] Mr. President, how important is the German chancellor's visit for South Africa?

[Mandela] The chancellor's visit serves to deepen our relations. We regard relations between Germany and South Africa as very important. Germany is our most important trading partner and second biggest investor; after the abolition of racial separation, the Germans contributed 100 million marks to our reconstruction program.

[Knemeyer] What do you think of when you think of Germany?

[Mandela] Today Germany is an economic giant. A divided nation has been reunited.

There are remarkable similarities between our two countries. Just as Germany has a responsibility toward other European countries, so we have a responsibility toward Africa. Germany is the door to Europe; South Africa is the door to Africa.

Our country, too, was divided from top to bottom — we tried to find reconciliation. Germany's example is important to us. We can learn from it.

The Germans have shared their wealth with others. Now we want to do the same. For years South Africa has destabilized its neighbors; now we want to share the advantages of our federal economy [Staatenwirtschaft] and our powerful army with our neighbors.

[Knemeyer] What are South Africa's biggest problems nowadays? What is the relationship between blacks and whites like?

[Mandela] Our most important task was the smooth transition from an apartheid country to a non-racist democracy. We have managed a peaceful change.

Many blacks in the townships are worried that we are doing too much to reconcile with the whites. This concern is understandable. But they must know that right-wing extremist whites had firm plans to prevent the free elections in April 1994. Conservative whites are sitting at the key positions of electricity supply and of communication in the army and the police. Whites are producing this country's foodstuffs and have established its infrastructure. These whites could turn the country into rubble. It was our most important task to prevent this.

[Knemeyer] You have been president for more than a year — what have you achieved during this period?

[Mandela] Unfortunately, all too often one only sees a man who got out of prison after 27 years and is now preaching reconciliation among South Africans. It is overlooked that we have introduced a program to fulfill the demands and expectations of our people.

We have an enormous backlog in housing construction, in creating jobs, and in many other things. But after only 16 months we have achieved more than the apartheid regime accomplished in over 40 years.

For instance:

- free medical care for children and pregnant women;
- non-racist education, which is absolutely revolutionary in South Africa;
- free food for more than 5 million poor pupils;
- most recently 250,000 people north of Pretoria have gotten drinking water for the first time;
- day after day 1,000 houses are hooked up to the electricity network.

[Knemeyer] In your memoirs you wrote the sentence: "The good shepherd leads the herd from behind..." What do you mean by that?

[Mandela] If there is danger the shepherd must stand in front. If one can celebrate successes, the leader must be at the back and must let others enjoy the fruits of victory.

Make sure that the organization works instead of using the head of the movement for everything and putting him into the limelight. Let others gather experience instead of turning them into pygmies. Then you will be surprised how capable they are.

### Mandela, Kohl Discuss Federalism

MB1109115195 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0931 GMT 11 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Sept 11 SAPA — A greater devolution of power to South Africa's nine provinces would be considered if this would bring peace and stability to South Africa, President Nelson Mandela said on Monday.

Speaking to reporters after a 30-minute meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at Tuynhuys, Mandela said one of the issues raised by Kohl was whether federalism would not relax tensions in South Africa and bring about peace and security. "I pointed out that in the interim Constitution we have already granted a measure of autonomy to the provinces, but we have an open mind ... we are flexible.

"What we want in this country is peace and security. If further conferment of power to provinces will bring about peace and stability we are prepared to consider that." A top-level South African delegation would be sent to Germany to study the German federal system, Mandela said. "They will give us a report and we will examine it."

Earlier, the two leaders witnessed the signing of three bilateral agreements on the protection and promotion of investment, and on development co-operation. Also present were Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo, his deputy Aziz Pahad, Arts and Culture Minister Ben Ngubane, Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel, Housing Minister Sankie Nkondo and South African Ambassador to Germany Lindiwe Mabuya. The German delegation included Economic Co-operation and Development Minister Carl-Dieter Spranger, top German businessmen and German Ambassador to South Africa Uwe Kaestner.

It was hoped the investment agreement signed by Manuel and Spranger would encourage small to medium German firms to invest in South Africa. Germany was already South Africa's largest trading partner and second largest investor, with total investment of R18.9 billion [rands], Mandela said. About 55,000 South Africans were also employed by 336 major German companies.

The other agreements, aimed at intensifying intergovernmental development co-operation, include framework agreements on technical co-operation and on German development assistance. A key feature would be vocational training for South Africans based on the German apprenticeship model.

The agreements confirmed the German Federal Government's aim to actively contribute to abolishing the con-



sequences of apartheid, a German Embassy statement said. Vocational training was one of the main issues discussed with Kohl, Mandela said.

The reality was that the overwhelming majority of black, Indian and coloured South Africans had been denied the opportunity for education and for acquiring skills. "In this transformation we need people who are trained and therefore the question of vocational training is very important. I'm happy to report that the response of the chancellor was very supportive."

Noting that this was the first visit to South Africa by a German head of government, Kohl said through an interpreter that this should be seen as a sign of personal respect and support for Mandela, "for your lifetime achievement". Kohl also reaffirmed Germany's support for more favourable South African trade access to the European Union.

The German chancellor then met Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and also held talks with home affairs minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Buthelezi said they had discussed the issue of federalism, but did not elaborate.

Kohl is due to address Parliament on Monday afternoon, before meeting Deputy President FW de Klerk. He will also attend a state banquet.

#### **Agreements Signed With Germany**

*MB1109075595 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0738 GMT 11 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Sept 11 SAPA — Bilateral agreements between South Africa and Germany on investment promotion and protection, technical co-operation and development aid were signed at a ceremony in Tuynhuys on Monday.

The signings, by South African ministers and their German counterparts, were watched by President Nelson Mandela and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and followed half-hour talks between the two men. Kohl will meet Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Monday morning, and will address MPs in Parliament in the afternoon.

#### **Foreign Minister Nzo To Visit Israel, West Bank**

*MB0809160395 Johannesburg SApn Radio Network  
in English 1518 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[Telephone interview with South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo by SABC announcer San Reddy on the "PM Live" program; place not given — live or recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Reddy] We move on to Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo, who is going

to visit Israel and the West Bank next week. It's hoped the minister's trip will pave the way for an expected visit by President Mandela to the region later in the year. Minister Nzo is scheduled to meet with Israeli President Yitzhaq Rabin and PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Minister Nzo joins us on the line now. Minister, why is there a need for a pave-the-way visit?

[Nzo] Well, you see, actually my visit must be seen first of all in the context of our commitment towards our desire for the settlement of the problem in that region in a peaceful way. We have noted of course in the recent past that discussions that are aiming eventually towards that have been taking place, and our visit is first of all to encourage that process and so on and we are hoping that of course in the fullness of time, depending on the present program, in the future, he will also be able to go there.

[Reddy] So, at this stage a visit by the president is not definite.

[Nzo] Pardon?

[Reddy] So, a visit by the president is not definite.

[Nzo] Well, yes, no, no, no, no ... I mean, I'm not going to go to them and say he's coming on such and such a day, but you see it's going to be worked out into his program.

[Reddy] Now do you expect discussions on South African foreign policy, for example, relations with Iran?

[Nzo] Well, I don't know what to expect. I don't know what they are going to raise but if they raise those questions we shall tell them what our policy is, but I don't know. I can't, you know, say now what they are going to raise.

[Reddy] Many people have talked about the similarities in the peace process in Israel and the one in South Africa. Will you be discussing those processes with your counterparts in Israel?

[Nzo] We shall inform them. We shall brief them on what is happening here. We shall brief them on how we reached the position that we have reached and of course by so doing we shall be hoping that some elements of what happened here will be used constructively by them in the effort to resolve their own problems in the Middle East.

[Reddy] Thank you very much. That's Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo.

**Uruguayan Army Chief Arrives 9 Sep***MB0909172995 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1531 GMT 09 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 9 SAPA — Uruguay's Army chief Gen Juan Curuchet on Saturday arrived at Huambo airport for a weekend visit to the Uruguayan Unavem [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] contingent.

The United Nations Angola Verification Mission includes almost 900 Uruguayan soldiers, based at Huambo and Cuanza Sul.

**Mbeki Reads Mandela Speech at Investment Summit***MB1009202195 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1913 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 10 SAPA — Southern Africa had the potential to be one of the most exciting points of development in the world and should focus on using its energies and resources to make this a thriving reality, President Nelson Mandela said on Sunday night in a speech read on his behalf by his Deputy Thabo Mbeki.

The region was firmly on the road to strengthening of democracy, guaranteed peace and stability and sustained development, he told local and international businessmen and politicians ahead of the southern Africa investment summit in Johannesburg.

While proud of its achievements, South Africa was not satisfied with them and government had increased its focus on economic growth. The country had moved beyond a general call for investment and was now able to identify strategic investment priorities, like infrastructure, housing, training, communication, agriculture and tourism.

Southern Africa had reached a point where emphasis had to fall on practical implementation of decisions for sustained growth and development, Mandela said.

The region shared a common destiny and was committed to mutually-beneficial co-operation. This was a powerful factor for its stability and prosperity.

The urgent challenge was to raise living standards. Countries in southern Africa had been quick, since the dismantling of apartheid, to use the new freedom to enhance their concentration on meeting their peoples' needs, Mandela said.

The Southern African Development Community [SADC] had in a short space of time turned the region into a powerful force for development and a friendly destination for investors. A strategy for integrated de-

velopment, a joint approach to regional infrastructure, was being implemented. Agreements at the recent SADC heads-of-state summit had seen energy and water join transport and communications as areas of infrastructural co-operation in the region.

"Building on such agreements, we will progress toward the creation of a market of 120 million people or more, a development which will benefit all the people of the region and those who will be active in the region as corporate citizens," Mandela said.

The region's approach was one of balanced development, equity and mutual benefit.

Southern African countries were committed to jointly dealing with crime, including drug trafficking, illegal weapons, stolen goods, money laundering and violent crime. "We are determined to ensure the criminals find no refuge in our region," he said.

Listing South Africa's achievements, Mandela said the country was working within a framework of fiscal and financial discipline and opening the insular apartheid economy.

As a committed member of the World Trade Organisation, phased trade liberalisation had begun with measures to enhance competitiveness. Foreign exchange controls were being gradually reduced.

Business confidence generated by these policies and developments had begun to show in increased economic growth, fuelled by growing domestic and foreign investment.

"The challenge now is to turn the goodwill which has been regularly expressed into practical investment decisions that will bring profit to investors and benefit the people of the region," Mandela said.

**Mbeki Says Struggle Against Apartheid Not Over***MB0909195095 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1919 GMT 09 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 9 SAPA — The struggle against apartheid is not over and could be illustrated in the nursing strike which crippled major Gauteng hospitals this week, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki told the Black Editors Forum in Johannesburg on Saturday.

Mbeki said the management of South Africa's economy remained in predominantly white [words indistinct] ... whites dominated many professions, including journalism. "The newspapers and magazines are, despite protestations to the contrary, predominantly white-owned, edited by whites and largely written by people drawn from the same sector of our population."

He said tertiary institutions did not reflect the demographic composition of the population, both in terms of race and gender.

The homeless, unemployed and illiterate remained predominantly black and the realities of apartheid's legacy were still experienced by most.

He said the "architects of apartheid" left the country with a huge public debt and little to spend on development and the delivery of services. It also left those working in the bottom and middle echelons of public service badly paid.

Mbeki referred to a National Party member of Parliament, whom he did not name, making a speech in which he (the MP) quoted Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma as saying nursing was not a profession and nurses could be replaced by any man in the street. The MP said the statement was inflammatory and caused a tense atmosphere in the nursing fraternity. Mbeki said Zuma never made such a statement. "The statement was fabricated in its entirety by those who wanted to see the eruption among the nurses which we are now experiencing in some of our health facilities." He said the "architects of apartheid" were exploiting the genuine grievances of the nurses so that they could point a finger at the government's "failure to deliver".

Mbeki said objectives like affirmative action, empowerment, representativity and de-racialising society remained at the centre of the government's objectives.

He called on the Black Editors Forum to help determine a national agenda and give a voice to the masses. "I believe that together we also have a responsibility to tell the people the truth... Part of that truth is that we are indeed set on the path toward the transformation of our country."

Mbeki said the government was determined to be as transparent as possible and to ensure that people were fully informed on what the government was thinking and planning.

#### **Mandela Denies Crisis in E. Cape, Backs Premier**

*MB1009163495 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1601 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bisho Sept 10 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Sunday denied there was a crisis in the Eastern Cape Government and came out in support of Premier Raymond Mhlaba.

Mandela, in the provincial capital Bisho to address an anniversary celebration of the Gospel Church of Power, went into a two-hour meeting at State House before his speaking engagement. The meeting was with

Mhlaba and top provincial officials, including Economic Affairs MEC [Member of the Executive Council] Smuts Ngonyama and Administration MEC Ezra Sigwela. Minister for Public Administration Dr Zola Skweyiya and African National Congress MP Saki Macozoma were present.

Mandela said after the meeting: "There is no crisis in the Eastern Cape. There are problems, as there are with other provinces, but these problems can be solved."

Skweyiya said the problems of civil servants in the region were not discussed nor was a report-back by members of the provincial government to the Parliamentary Finance Committee on audits in the former homelands of Transkei and Ciskei.

Mandela said he was opposed to a Pan Africanist Congress demand for Mhlaba to resign and be replaced. Mhlaba, he said, was totally trustworthy and had been involved in the liberation struggle for more than 40 years. "I have no doubt that he is going to deliver what is expected of him."

Mandela also rejected a proposal that Transkei become a 10th province, made by former Transkeians who did not want to be ruled by Bisho. Mhlaba was addressing the issue in the Provincial Executive Council, he said.

The State House meeting was not based on any crisis, Mandela said. Whenever he was in a provincial capital the government wanted to talk to him to discuss matters, which were not always problems.

In his address to Gospel Church of Power members, Mandela said it was understandable that problems in government occurred when there was a party in power that had not ruled before. "The National Party was in power for 45 years and yet it never delivered the services we have already delivered, including free compulsory education for all, free medical services for pregnant women and children, and a school feeding scheme."

He acknowledged the feeding scheme had collapsed in the Eastern Cape due to fraud "by principals, inspectors and people involved in the supply of bread". "We will put every one of these educated criminals behind bars," he vowed, adding that prosecutions were already taking place.

The head of the church, Bishop Sam Daphula, presented Mandela with a carved tusk mounted on an oak stationery file and a bible.

According to remarks prepared for delivery by Mandela at the church gathering, sent to SAPA in Johannesburg by the Office of the President, Mandela said striking



Gauteng nurses who condemned the African National Congress and called on the National Party's return to power while demanding a pay increase and better working conditions were undermining democracy. Mandela said nurses' demands were being negotiated in the Public Service Central Bargaining Chamber. "We are therefore surprised that when some progress is being made, some people decide to destabilise the situation. History will judge such people harshly. Mandela said he was confident the issue would be resolved.

He thanked the church for its support of the ANC during the struggle years under the apartheid regime and asked for its support in the forthcoming local government elections. "It is very clear to us that we cannot meet our people's needs without efficient government structures," he said.

The ANC had nominated reliable candidates for the local government elections, which were as important as last year's general elections, Mandela said. The party was firm in its support of freedom of religion enshrined in the Constitution. If Christianity were to be chosen as the state religion, that would be religious apartheid against other religions, Mandela said.

#### **Fivaz Denies Promotions Due to Union Ultimatum**

*MB0809132295 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1219 GMT 08 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Sept 8 SAPA The claim by the South African Police Union [SAPU] that promotions were announced on Thursday as a result of a union ultimatum to Police Commissioner George Fivaz was untrue, Fivaz said on Friday.

In a statement in Pretoria, he said the claim indicated gross abuse of the transparency of the South African Police Service [SAPS] management process. "SAPS management and I would never submit to such blatant blackmail, especially on issues in which labour unions have no role whatsoever to play."

Fivaz added it would seem SAPU's ultimatum, to announce the promotions on Thursday or face industrial action, was based on prior knowledge of a SAPS management decision.

"Although the SAPS is committed to transparency, it is unethical for SAPU to abuse pre-knowledge, apparently obtained by clandestine means, in order to deliberately insinuate that police management only reacts to the needs of its personnel when SAPU exerts pressure. I regard this practice as not only unethical but also as a grave breach of the trust between SAPU and SAPS management."

Fivaz said he intended discussing this untenable situation with SAPU management as soon as possible.

#### **Buthelezi Expresses Concern Over National Debt**

*MB0909172895 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1610 GMT 09 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ulundi Sept 9 SAPA — South Africa owed R25 billion [rands] in international debts, arrears that were affecting the country's development, Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Saturday. "For every rand that we spend on the Reconstruction and Development Programme, four rands go into servicing the debt," he said in an address at the 18th annual IFP Youth Brigade conference.

Buthelezi said that KwaZulu/Natal's problems such as its battle for provincial control over education, welfare and health, would be a test for democracy in South Africa. "The democratic battle for KwaZulu/Natal has indeed become the true battle for freedom and democracy throughout the country..."

Buthelezi added that other issues such as the reduction of violence and international mediation for the final constitution would have to be settled before South Africa realised democracy.

#### **KwaZulu NP Criticizes Mandela, Buthelezi**

*MB0909190695 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network  
in English 1600 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Party [NP] says strikes and stayaways should be discouraged so as to restore investor confidence in South Africa. This was one of the resolutions taken at the party's KwaZulu/Natal congress in Durban. NP spokesman Dan Makhanya said his party would step up nation-building efforts, including the provision of survival needs such as food, shelter and clothing.

Speaking at the congress yesterday, KwaZulu/Natal NP leader Danie Schutte said President Mandela and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi should be held responsible for the violence in the province. He said President Mandela had refused to honor an agreement on international mediation. He also said the president had failed to come clean on the Shell House massacre. Mr. Schutte accused Dr. Buthelezi of being confrontational and obstructing any lasting political solution in the province.

**Ramaphosa Says Volkstaat Talks To Proceed**

*MB0809123195 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1154 GMT 08 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Constitutional Assembly Sept 8 SAPA — Political negotiations for a Volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] or self-determination should continue, Constitutional Assembly Chairman Cyril Ramaphosa said on Friday. "The political process must include discussions" between the various parties, he said.

Proposals in the theme committee on structures of government's 202-page report submitted to the Constitutional Committee on Friday centred on the continuation of the process as the way forward. There was general agreement on the fact that negotiations should continue on self-determination in all its forms.

However, should the deadline for the constitution be reached before agreement, a provision that would not "preclude the pursuit or realisation through negotiation the right to self-determination in some form, the outcome of which will be binding on any future government" should be included.

Parties have been unable to agree on whether self-determination should take an ethnic, cultural or territorial form.

The Afrikaner Bond [League] and NP [National Party] had been unable to reach agreement on cultural self-determination, while the FF [Freedom Front], Afrikaner Vryheidsfront [Liberation Front — AVF], Volkstaat Council and CP [Conservative Party] had also not been able to agree.

The FF and Volkstaat Council were in favour of self-determination which was part of South Africa, while the AVF and CP were in favour of a sovereign or secessionist state.

"This is very important and touches on a very sensitive issue which we need to approach with a great deal of care," Ramaphosa said.

Self-determination had to be applied in a way that would benefit all South Africans and differences that existed needed to be sorted out among the Afrikaners, FF leader Gen Constand Viljoen said.

Problems between parties could be "sorted out in bilaterals".

Clarity was also needed on the issue of proven support for self-determination and who the Afrikaners were, he said.

The Volkstaat Council would submit its report on proposed volkstaat areas in November. "We reject territorial

self-determination completely," Richard Sizani (PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]) said. More submissions on what was meant by "cultural self-determination" were also required to unbundle certain notions on the issue. The negotiating committee would ensure that the political process continued, Ramaphosa said.

**Details Given of Local Election Ballot Papers**

*MB0809140095 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 8 Sep 95 p 7*

[Report by Sello Seripe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With less than two months to go before the local government elections, the country is bracing itself for some serious politicking by parties who will be contesting the November 1 polls.

Some have already started their campaigns to woo voters with cleverly crafted slogans and promises of a better this or that. The African National Congress (ANC), National Party (NP) and the African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) have already unveiled their election manifestoes, but the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Democratic Party (DP), Freedom Front (FF), and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) have yet to sell their message to millions of potential voters.

An NP spokesperson said it was difficult to say how much the party would spend on publicity because branches would also have to foot their own bills at local level. When pressed, he said it might cost the party "millions" in advertising nationally.

The PAC will launch its campaign in the next two to three weeks, electoral committee member Siphwe Sithole said, adding that the PAC would use a range of publicity methods for its campaign.

ANC electoral spokesperson Sakie Macozoma said the organisation was still working out the details of its advertising budget, but added it could cost the party "millions".

Local authorities will be responsible for running and funding the local elections in their respective areas — unlike the general elections last year when the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) ran the show.

National government will also get involved through the Local Government Elections Task Group (ETG) to ensure that the elections are free, fair and efficiently-managed. ETG officer Kehla Shubane said everything was in order and no major logistical problems were anticipated.

The preliminary national figure of registered voters stands at 17,295,438. However, the figure is expected



to balloon because the Cabinet has agreed that supplementary registration be extended until September 25.

There will be two types of ballot papers for the elections: one for ward candidates — to be printed on white paper and containing the name of each candidate in alphabetical order and, another with the party's symbol next to the candidate's name.

Ballots for proportional representation elections for a Transitional Local Council or Transitional Metropolitan Substructure are printed on yellow paper and contain the names of each party.

Ballot papers for proportional representation elections for a Transitional Metropolitan Council [TMC] in areas like Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria, have the same format but are green. The deadline for candidates to lodge their nominations and register has been extended to September 12.

Provinces or regions which fail to hold elections on November 1 would have to hold them before the end of March next year, Shubane said.

Presently, it seems elections will not happen in Kwazulu/Natal and rural areas of the Western Cape. The hiccup in Kwazulu/Natal is the unresolved problem of whether tribal land should be included in the jurisdiction of TMCs. The problem in the Western Cape centres around the demarcation of a number of substructures in the metropolitan area, among other issues.

Shubane said there would be no provision for postal or other forms of special voting. Voters will only be allowed to vote at the polling station where they are registered. People outside the country on November 1, and prisoners and patients in hospitals, will also miss the opportunity to vote. Persons wanting to vote will only be allowed into the voting station if they produce their identity documents.

About 700 returning officers will supervise the counting of votes. The counting will be done in the presence of candidates or their agents. The returning officer will have the final decision on whether to accept or reject challenged ballot papers.

Once the local government elections have taken place, the transitional structures will be replaced by new ones whose members will take office as the first democratically-elected members of local government.

### **SANCO Said To Fight ANC in Local Elections**

*MB0809144995 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 8 Sep 95 p 3*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Members of the South Africa Civic Organisation (SANCO) in regions across the country are said to be breaking away to fight the ANC-led alliance in the November local government elections.

This is despite a decision earlier this year by SANCO that it will [word indistinct] the ANC in the elections to ensure a landslide victory.

Unless the tensions between the ANC and SANCO are resolved, the alliance faces the serious prospect of splitting the votes and compromising the chances of an outright victory for the ANC.

According to SANCO's general secretary, Penrose Ntonti, part of the problem arises from a misinterpretation of the principle broadly accepted in the democratic movement that the ANC must play a leading role.

This principle has been used to justify placing ANC officials from sub-regions and branches at the top of the proportional representation lists.

As a result, SANCO leaders often find that they are relegated to the lower end of the list and thus have less of a chance than ANC officials of getting into local government.

At a meeting of SANCO's National Working Committee (NWC) two days ago, the organisation decided that it should inform the ANC of the danger, given the proximity of the elections.

It told the ANC that in several areas around the country, SANCO structures were beginning to question the organisation's national decision to support the alliance in the elections.

Attempts by SANCO's national office to enforce discipline in its ranks has failed to halt moves within the organisation's structures to formulate alternative candidate lists for the elections.

In a letter written to the ANC, Ntonti says internal disciplinary measures it has taken against members threatening mutiny was "wrecking SANCO and prompting a defiant local attitude against SANCO national leadership."

"We warned our structures and members of expulsion in cases where national policy is undermined. However, it is clear now that our warnings were largely uninformed of local dynamics and therefore incorrect," Ntonti says.

This has resulted in the "emergence of SANCO/Civic lists" which could challenge ward candidates nominated by the alliance.

"The only option left to the SANCO NWC to consider within the policy framework was to insist to these identified areas, that such lists must wait for a national meeting where the various lists will be discussed with a view to finding a solution and avoid splitting votes," Ntonti says in his letter to the ANC. This is not the only problem confronting the ANC in its preparation for the elections. While urban centres are said to be prepared for the November poll, there is still no clarity on how elections will be conducted in rural South Africa.

According to Ntonti, there is no clarity on whether rural areas will simply be demarcated into wards and elections held to elect ward representatives, or whether the poll will be conducted on the basis of proportional representation, as happened in the case of the national and provincial elections.

Until this is decided, very little can be done to enhance the state of preparedness of rural areas. Voter registration also remains relatively low and can only be encouraged once election policy is finalised.

#### Scientists Design New Rocket Propulsion System

MB1009152795 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] South African scientists have achieved another breakthrough in the field of missile propulsion. Marinus Wijnbeek reports that a South African-designed ram-jet rocket system has captured world attention:

[Begin recording] [Wijnbeek] The well-known South African rocket system seen here in a nocturnal demonstration shows how an ordinary rocket works. It uses both fuel and oxygen. The rocket engine burns for a short time, and the momentum carries the missile to its target. The short fuel burn period places limitations on both the range and accuracy of the missile.

This new missile looks just like any other, except for these openings and an adapted exhaust system. It uses an ordinary rocket engine, as well as a ram-jet rocket engine. The latter draws in oxygen through special inlets. It can therefore carry more fuel, and be propelled over a greater distance. The ram-jet engine burns through an ordinary tube — a unique breakthrough. On the testing bench the four oxygen inlets are visible. The system was perfected through tests over a period of nearly 10 years.

This missile is launched [?with an ordinary] rocket engine. It increases its speed to more than double that of

sound. After a while it changes over smoothly, within two microseconds, to ram-jet propulsion. This can be seen by the change in the appearance of the exhaust flame. Propulsion therefore continues for a much longer time, which more than doubles the target range of the missile, and greatly improves control and accuracy.

[Somchem official Francois Joubert] At present we are one of a handful of countries in the world able to manufacture this type of missile, and for this reason we were approached by several countries, including Britain, to work with them on a series of missiles using this type of propulsion system.

[Wijnbeek] The new exhaust system and the smooth change-over has captured world attention. Marinus Wijnbeek, for Television News Production, Somerse. West. [end recording]

#### Reserve Bank Not To Rescue African Bank

MB1109114895 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
11 Sep 95 p 15

[Report by Thabo Leshilo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Reserve Bank would not try to rescue African Bank following its dramatic crash on Saturday, Christo Wiese, the registrar of banks, said yesterday.

Wiese said as a lender of last resort to the country's commercial banks, the central bank could save only those banks experiencing liquidity problems, not solvency problems, as was the case with African Bank.

"The Reserve Bank cannot support a bank that is not solvent," said Wiese. However, he said there was still some hope that the 20-year-old bank could be saved as unnamed investors in the industry had shown interest in a takeover.

Wiese said the collapse of African Bank, South Africa's first truly black-owned bank, was unlikely to affect confidence in the banking industry. "The biggest fear of the central bank is that of a systemic effect — the perception by depositors that there is a risk in the industry and that other banks will also go down." He pointed out that the collapse in the past of such banks as Alpha, Cape Investment and Prima did not have a knock-on effect, probably because they too were small.

The decision to place African Bank under curatorship was taken by the registrar of banks with the consent of Sam Motsuenyane, the chairman of the board of directors, after the bank became insolvent mainly because of its huge non-performing loans.

John Louw, a partner of KPMG, the international accounting firm was appointed as the curator by Chris

Liebenberg, the minister of finance. The bank would cease to conduct normal business from today. Louw told The Sunday Independent that it would stay closed for the foreseeable future.

Jack Theron, the bank's chief executive, is expected to be investigated in connection with an allegedly irregular R3 million [rands] loan.

The bank's collapse affects more than 100,000 savings account holders and investors including President Mandela's children's fund.

Nthato Motlana's New Africa Investments, which bought a 25 percent stake in the bank this year, and Metropolitan Life, which bought a 17 percent stake, are among shareholders who stand to lose at least R21 million.

#### South African Press Review for 8 Sep

MB0809135195

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### NEW NATION

Political Opportunism Behind Nursing Strike — "It is a telling indictment of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] when it ignores the scale of the human tragedy that the [nursing] strike has precipitated and then proceeds to blame the government of national unity, and in particular, Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma, for the plight of the nurses," states a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 8 September. The paper points out that the level of earnings within the nursing profession is a direct result of "decades of apartheid mismanagement and corruption." "But we do not believe the PAC is as naive as it makes itself out to be. Its criticism of Zuma and the ANC component of the government of national unity appears to have been motivated more by an attempt to win votes in the November elections than a sincere desire to express solidarity with the nurses." The striking nurses are "not free of any blame either." They would have made their point "strongly enough had they resorted to a limited withdrawal of labour and ensured access to emergency care." NEW NATION, therefore, hopes the timing of the strike, just two months ahead of the November elections, "was not deliberately motivated by hidden political ambitions."

#### SOWETAN

Job Creation Program — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 September in a page-12 editorial welcomes Public Works Minister Jeff Radebe's call to increase the budget for job creation projects. The program provides the country with "the only significant short-

term measure to alleviate the plight of the unemployed." The job creation program would also "provide a vehicle for the Reconstruction and Development Program to benefit members of communities in a practical and economic way."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Parliamentary System Heads for Collapse — The parliamentary system "seems to be hurtling towards collapse," says a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 September. The catalog of breakdowns is "depressing": "yesterday a constitution Bill crashed because the ANC could not muster its parliamentarians; portfolio committee members three times failed to appear in sufficient numbers to approve defence legislation; the Assembly initially could not make a quorum to pass the Budget." However, the real issue is not quorums, but "a general lack of planning and control, with key managers of the parliamentary process either absent or distracted by other duties." This results in Bills "being rammed through the committees to ensure they are passed this year." "Apart from the risk that defective Bills will pass into law, the most serious consequence has been that the portfolio committees — an increasingly vital counterweight to executive power — are being steamrollered."

#### South African Press Review for 11 Sep

MB1109130295

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### SOWETAN

African Bank Closure — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 September in a page-8 editorial comments on the closure of the African Bank due to "alleged irregularities," saying "the pain of the closure will be felt mostly by the bank's 125,000 clients, most of whom are black." Nevertheless, African Bank "must be commended for reaching out to this sector of the population that other banks were scared to touch, and it is therefore fitting that the Reserve Bank rehabilitates the African Bank as soon as possible in the interest of these depositors who have invested a hard-earned R140 million [rands] in their savings."

MPs Seek 20 Percent Pay Increase — A second editorial on the same page finds it "quite sickening" that at a time when people in the country are expected to tighten their belts and live with increases of around five percent, "MPs want to increase their salaries by an incredible 20 percent." Coming at a time when there is a "huge crisis" in the nursing profession over poor pay, the proposal is "absolutely indecent — to put it mildly. There are many who wish that these MPs would choke on their gravy."



## BUSINESS DAY

**African Bank Collapse** — A page-14 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 11 September believes it is right that government should not help the collapsing African Bank. "While it may be cold comfort to the many depositors whose savings are now at risk, government's task is not and cannot be to save private businesses that fail because of mismanagement or even fraud, no matter who their owners or clients are." The paper believes the onus is on the Reserve Bank to take what action it feels appropriate, which in this case was the imposition of curatorship. The manner in which the Reserve Bank regulates the banking system may have contributed to the belief among bankers that the Reserve Bank "would save them from the consequences of poor business decisions. Clearly these misconceptions cannot be allowed to persist, particularly given this government's commitment to freeing the economy of restrictions." **BUSINESS DAY** also asks whether responsibility for banking system regulation "should appropriately be retained by the Reserve Bank."

## RAPPORT

**Nursing Strike 'Apartheid's Fault?'** — "By this time reports and faces of thousands of protesters dancing and neglecting essential services have become to South Africans as common as cold in winter and heat in summer," notes a page-16 editorial in Johannesburg **RAPPORT** in Afrikaans on 10 September. "Nevertheless, scenes of deserted hospital wards and reports of neglected patients dying are among the most gruesome sights confronting the ordinary citizen, and especially those who have to pay dear taxes for the maintenance of such services." If the ANC government, both at local and national level has ever shown total clumsiness, then it has been "with these challenging and tragic events." President Mandela previously gave a "personal blessing" to a strike in Johannesburg by municipal workers. But he has gone nowhere near the current nurses' strike; his "roving, responsible minister" neither. "Perhaps he has in the interim decided that protest marches where there are placards bearing slogans such as 'Away With Mandela' are not places that he should frequent." "A responsible authority should surely bring home, with all the resources available to it, a culture of responsibility particularly to its followers." Meanwhile, "those mourning are taking their neglected sick and dead home." The paper concludes that "experts, among them busi-

ness people, reputed medical administrators, and also the former health minister, should be called in to mediate responsibly in the crisis. Or will those in charge again resort to the old excuse that it is all apartheid's fault?"

**Legislation Cannot Solve Labor Problems** — An editorial on page 1 of Johannesburg **RAPPORT** (**BUSINESS RAPPORT** supplement) in Afrikaans on 10 September notes: "The bad news about the current wave of labor unrest is that no potential investor, ambassador, or foreign trade representative who read this week's news would consider or encourage investment in South Africa." It is "just not good for the country's image that people sit and watch 20 minutes of none-stop scenes on television news depicting how one or other form of labor unrest is disrupting stability." This has a decided influence on perceptions both here and abroad, and does not create the impression of a country which wants to increase its prosperity. "The country may have lost fewer man-days to strikes this year, "but that is scant comfort if the result is that business and investor confidence...are given a knock. In addition, it does not seem as though the new labor legislation will solve the problems."

**Budget Cannot Afford Gravy Train** — In an article on the same page of the **BUSINESS RAPPORT** supplement, columnist Fanus Gouws says: "The gravy train steams full speed ahead! Political office bearers in some of South Africa's poorest provinces are enriching themselves at the expense of thousands of poor and the taxpayer. **BUSINESS RAPPORT** this week came into possession of a letter and a report dealing with the acquisition of expensive, shiny cars for political office bearers in Mpumalanga and Northern Province. In a letter dated 10 August, the head of the department of works, roads, and transport of Mpumalanga informs the director general of the office of the provincial premier that certain expensive cars are to be purchased for members of the executive council as soon as funds are transferred." The letter admits that the vehicles cost far more than those for which the officials qualify, and "that this is a deviation from policy." "If the acquisition of these luxury cars is viewed in conjunction with the fat salaries, the pensions being paid to working or would-be working people, the extravagant receptions, and the expensive foreign trips reported daily in the newspapers, then one question cries out for an answer — can South Africa's budget afford it all?"

**Angola****UNITA Notes Problems Threatening Peace**

*MB1009195695 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Sep 95*

["Communique" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Political Commission Standing Committee in Bailundo on 9 September 1995]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. The Angolan peace process has been evolving at a satisfactory and realistic pace. Nevertheless, there have been developments that are sources of great concern to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and to the Angolan people at large.

2. It is patently clear that differences among the various factions in the ruling party, which use the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and the Angolan Police, have led to feelings of hostility reflected in violent clashes between the FAA and police at Luanda's Roque Santeiro Market on 2 September. Similar incidents took place at Ganda and Dundo on 8 September.

3. Attacks on the UNITA military forces and civilian targets in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Provinces — including the ambush of a civilian bus at (Mufuto), between Dundo and Lucapa on 1 September — are pieces in a carefully planned puzzle [preceding word in English] to justify major military operations in those areas, and very likely in other parts of the country, too.

4. UNITA is especially concerned about the unpredictable consequences of a so-called clean-up operation the FAA troops intend to carry out in Lucapa between 11 and 24 October.

5. UNITA is deeply concerned because that operation is to be carried out unilaterally by the government, without any form of coordination or consultation with UNITA or the UN Angola Verification Mission-3, thereby deliberately ignoring the government-UNITA partnership when it comes to dealing with issues pertaining to the Angolan peace process. UNITA is afraid that the peace process could be seriously undermined and face the risk of derailing into generalized violence, should such an operation go ahead unheeded. Within this context, the government must assume all responsibility for the situation it is bound to create.

6. UNITA hereby calls on all sides in the Angolan peace process to make a joint effort to safeguard peace by ensuring dignity for all.

[Issued] Bailundo, 9 September 1995

[Signed] UNITA Political Commission Standing Committee

**Cuanza Sul Military Commander Killed in Crash**

*MB0909143795 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[Report by Joao Pedro in Bengo Province]

[FBIS Translated Text] One person was killed and five others wounded when an Angolan Air Force Alouette helicopter crashed in Bengo Province on 6 September. The crash killed Colonel Antonio Manuel Teixeira Vieira Tone, commander of the Cuanza Sul Operational Zone. Those wounded included Cuanza Sul Provincial Governor Francisco Jose Ramos da Cruz and Antonio Augusto Trocado, deputy provincial governor for defense affairs. Both men are undergoing medical treatment.

**Mozambique****Dhlakama Notes Government's Poor Economic Record**

*MB1009163395 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese 5 Sep 95 p 3*

[Report on interview with Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama by Humberto Mandlate; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambique's social and political situation is extremely serious. Despite loud complaints by the international community, our economic situation is becoming ever more dramatic in the face of the government's irritating inability to act.

After applause from the every part of the globe for the country's well-behaved first general, multiparty election in October 1994, the Mozambican people are being slowly forgotten, even by those who swore to continue their support and help in reducing our people's suffering.

"The problem is that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party does not work. As a human being, I can grasp that the elections were held only last year and there has not been enough time to do much. This is not the case, though. Perhaps some will find the excuse in a lack of money, but that is not the reason, either," Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader said in an interview he granted IMPARCIAL last week.

Many national observers begin to suspect that the Frelimo government is so apathetic because it is determined to settle "once and for all" its specific problems in view of the likelihood of defeat in the 1999 general elections.

The 1996 local elections will be a difficult test for Frelimo. It is to be expected that if it performs poorly



the government will be even more hard put to hold on to power, thereby deepening the problems the Mozambican people already face.

The cost of living is bound to continue rising rapidly, inflation will be increasingly hard to curb, and salaries will fail to match the cost of living by an ever wider margin. The Renamo leader believes the situation currently experienced in the country is unjustifiable.

"I could agree, if you mentioned the destruction caused by war. The problem is, there was no war in our cities, yet they reflect widespread destruction," Dhlakama said. He added that Mozambique is a wealthy country, lacking only a "planned policy" so resources can be properly used. [passage omitted]

#### **Warns of Party's Financial Crisis**

*MB1009152695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has not excluded the possibility that a second Dhlakama could emerge soon, who might undermine peace in this country. The reason, he said, is Renamo's severe financial crisis. Renamo gets approximately 890 million meticals from the General State Budget every month, but Dhlakama says that amount does not cover even two-thirds of his party's monthly needs.

#### **Urges Review of Law on State Land**

*MB1009181495 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has said that land in this country should be privatized. He added that the constitutional clause which states that land belongs exclusively to the state should be reviewed. Though he did not disagree with the idea that the state should own land, the Renamo leader nonetheless expressed the belief that land should be sold to those citizens intending to work it.

The Mozambican Government has consistently rejected the idea of privatizing or selling Mozambican land, saying there is no reason whatever to do so.

#### **Chissano Invites RSA Businessmen To Invest**

*MB1009203695 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano was in South Africa recently and talked about this country's mining potential. President Chissano said the country has 167 million metric

tonnes of mineral reserves and 354 million cubic meters of marble. These are underused resources, the Mozambican head of state said. He invited South African businessmen to invest in Mozambique and exploit these and other resources. [passage omitted]

#### **Oil Company Losing Money; Foreign Aid To End** *MB0909184695 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese 6 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A document issued by the Mozambican Government on 16 August says the price of oil will go up every three months, if there has been an increase of 3 percent compared to the previous assessment. It also explains that Mozambique Petroleum Company (Petromoc) has lost 66.7 million contos in the last two years because of an insufficient profit margin between the buying and selling prices of oil and oil by-products. The document also notes that Mozambique spent \$121 million in the last two years to buy some 340 metric tonnes of oil and oil by-products annually.

The document discloses that, even though the Mozambican Government and the donors are due to meet in March 1996, the guarantee of financing by the international community will expire in November. Salvation may yet reside in the signing of bilateral agreements with creditor and oil-producing countries.

"Fuel prices in the country must generate the equivalent of imports costs at the present foreign exchange rate," the document states. Thus, fuel price increases are justified because the metical continues to experience a rapid devaluation. The document notes that the devaluation rate between April and July alone "was 24 percent." [passage omitted]

The government also warns that "current prices are still regarded as insufficient by various operators," adding that this situation has been a source "of headaches." For instance, Petromoc "closed its 1993 books with a total loss of 46.7 million contos. In 1994, it suffered a loss of 20 million contos."

From the point of view of the government, which has promised "a better future" to the Mozambican people, "the weight of taxes in the public sales price is comparatively small in this country" and it proceeds to note that the levy on gasoline is only 58 percent, 20 percent on diesel, 0.2 on kerosene, and 1 percent on jet fuel. [passage omitted]

## Namibia

### Country's Satellite Earth Station Inaugurated

*MB1109154695 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK  
ADVERTISER in English 7 Sep 95 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Namibia's telecommunications system yesterday became an integral part of the global telecommunications infrastructure following the commissioning of Telecom Namibia's N\$20 million [Namibian dollars] Satellite Earth Station and International Switching Centre outside Windhoek.

President Sam Nujoma commissioned the two facilities saying Namibia could not afford to lag behind the rest of the world now largely preoccupied with the latest telecommunications technology.

The station will give Namibia greater flexibility and independence in determining rates and prices for international calls and other telecommunication and data services. Such independence is expected to benefit mostly businesses which have to maintain regular contact with their clients, among others.

Recently, Namibia inaugurated its cellular telephone network, adding yet another exciting aspect to the country's telecommunications infrastructure.

President Nujoma said Telecom Namibia should take advantage of its success and expand its activities into regional markets. And in its efforts to diversify, he said the parastatal should also enter into joint ventures where such opportunities presented themselves, whether in Africa or overseas.

Similar facilities are earmarked for Luderitz, Walvis Bay and Swakopmund before year's end. Others will follow in Otjiwarongo and the north next year.

## Zambia

### Kaunda Calls Tunnels 'Gift' From Friendly Nation

*MB1009193995 Lusaka Zambia National  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1800 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Former President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda has maintained that the secret tunnels revealed by the government last week were a gift from a friendly country. Dr. Kaunda told a news conference in Lusaka today that the tunnels were not the only gift Zambia received for the liberation of the subregion, citing [word indistinct] and the construction of (Kalma Hani) Barracks as gifts (?made) toward the cause. He challenged the government to prove that taxpayers' money was used for the construction of the tunnels and that they were used as torture chambers.

A government spokesman has said, as in the past, former President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda has chosen to tell the nation a lie that the tunnels under State House were a gift from an unnamed country. The spokesman said the people of Zambia must demand an explanation from Dr. Kaunda why he should tell a lie about a facility he claimed was a national security installation. He demanded that Dr. Kaunda tell the nation which country gave Zambia this very costly gift (?which the cabinet) approved and when.

The government spokesman also said the tunnels were very expensive to maintain, saying this year alone maintenance costs would run up a bill of 720 million kwacha. He said the government wants to know the country which gave the Zambian people a facility to hide the president and his family in times of crisis.

The spokesman wondered why Dr. Kaunda chose to breach the oath of secrecy by revealing details of the tunnels to the GUARDIAN newspaper in Great Britain, if he considers the tunnels to be state secrets. He also questioned (?who) gave the diagram to THE POST newspaper long before government released them. He said at no time did President Frederick Chiluba say he would reveal the [words indistinct] tunnels but that he was going to expose the torture chambers the [name indistinct] commission had discovered during the investigation.

Meanwhile, Lusaka MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Chairman Christopher Chaunda has questioned UNIP's [United National Independence Party] Dr. Kenneth Kaunda as to where the money to maintain the secret tunnels was going to come from. Mr. Chaunda said that it is not possible that the tunnels, which cost billions of kwacha, could have been a mere gift. He wondered how Parliament, which knew nothing about the tunnels, could have released funds for maintenance since it was a gift. Mr. Chaunda said that Dr. Kaunda should have [words indistinct] he told a campaign meeting in Chilanga that Dr. Kaunda should reveal what other expensive gifts the country got.

### Reacts To Torture Accusations

*MB1009174795 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The next multiparty election in Zambia is still more than one year away, but already the mud slinging has started. On Wednesday [6 September], President Frederick Chiluba opened up a series of tunnels and bunkers underneath State House, claiming that they had been used to torture opponents of former

President Kenneth Kaunda when his party, the United National Independence Party [UNIP], was in power, and a major in the Zambian Army gave a graphic description of the abuses he suffered there over a six-month period. However, Kenneth Kaunda is not taking the matter lying down. When Robin White got through to Dr. Kaunda's home in Lusaka, he asked him if he accepted that the tunnels under State House had been used for torture.

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] This is not true at all. It is a blatant lie. It is a pity that a man in that high position should tell such lies. I have challenged him to prove that I tortured people. It is not in my nature to do a thing like that, and the tunnels he is talking about were security tunnels, not for torturing any human beings at all.

[White] But he produced Major (Ronald Chanza), who took journalists on a guided tour and he said that he had been tortured there.

[Kaunda] Well, it is true that Major (Chanza) claims to have been tortured, but certainly not under State House at all. He took them to a different place, away from Lusaka in fact. That is where he showed them what he said was the place where he was tortured.

[White] So you accept that the torture did take place, but this was while you were in office, yes?

[Kaunda] Well, yes, this matter went to the High Court, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court because, under our system, the judiciary was totally independent. So, this matter was [word indistinct] by the Supreme Court. I will not deny that some people may have been

overenthusiastic in their performance of their duties and [words indistinct] to condemn that as much as we condemn the torture that is taking place now.

[White] So what do you think about President Chiluba opening those up for the public now?

[Kaunda] It was terribly irresponsible. Terribly irresponsible. I cannot (?see) a head of state behaving like that just because he is afraid of my standing in the next general and presidential elections. He is a very frightened man.

[White] Is that because you will be running against him?

[Kaunda] Exactly.

[White] What steps will you be taking in Parliament or elsewhere to try and rectify this situation?

[Kaunda] Well, we are in the minority in [words indistinct] and so it is difficult to see how we might do (?in) Parliament. Lawyers, not only UNIP lawyers, but lawyers — outstanding human rights lawyers — outside UNIP are very annoyed and they are angry. You will see what the press is saying. Church leaders are condemning this. Students have condemned this. Ordinary people have condemned this. All around the country the whole action has backfired very badly.

[White] But we did hear reports that you were going to try and have the president impeached by Parliament. Is that true?

[Kaunda] Well, if we should succeed in our by-elections, we will certainly do that. [end recording]



**Ghana****Minister Briefs Diplomats on Liberian Peace**

AB0809201595 Accra Ghana Broadcasting  
Corporation Radio Network in English  
1800 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ghana has appealed to the international community for financial and material assistance in the region of \$90 million, to enable ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to step up its ongoing program towards peace in Liberia. The appeal was made by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed ibn Chambas, when he briefed members of the diplomatic corps on the Liberian peace process in Accra. Sarah Akrofi Quarcoo has the details:

[Begin recording] [Quarcoo] The briefing covered the implementation of the Abuja agreement on Liberia, signed by all the warring factions and which supplements the Cotonou and Akosombo accords. The implementation program covers demobilization of all warring factions and their reintegration into Liberian society; the return of about 800,000 Liberian refugees from neighboring countries and internally displaced persons, and the creation of a new armed forces. The program is being carried out jointly by ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and the UN mission, UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] in collaboration with the transitional government inaugurated in Monrovia last week.

Also under way is the engagement of forces to be preceded by the deployment of ECOMOG and UNOMIL forces next month. Combatants are expected to be moved into assembly and encampment sites from 9 November to 31 December this year with disarmament starting on 1 December this year. Dr. Chambas said a total of 12,000 ECOMOG troops are needed to man safe havens and seal off all borders. This is far greater than the present strength of 7,269.

[Chambas] Ideally, the number of troops, including administrative and logistics personnel to be deployed in executing this task, is 18,000 all ranks, or 26 battalions. However, we could make do with 12,000 all ranks, or 17 battalions. The required reinforcement to meet the shortfall is seven battalions, or 12,731 troops. Without this troop reinforcement being met, the implementation of the schedule from cease-fire to elections is likely to be adversely affected.

Meanwhile, a budget of \$90.5 million, covering logistics requirements for a 12,000-strong ECOMOG force for a 12-month period, has been submitted to the United Nations through the ECOWAS Secretariat. The early receipt of troops reinforcement and logistics support is crucial for the success of the Abuja agreement.

[Quarcoo] Dr. Chambas made another appeal to the UN in the light of present developments in Liberia to review the mandate of UNOMIL, which ends this week. He said the review of the mandate would place the UN peacekeeping mission in a better position to contribute towards the present peace process. The deputy minister touched on what he called encouraging international and local reactions with respect to the implementation of the Abuja agreement. He called on the UN to play a more positive role in generating resources. Dr. Chambas said much optimism has been expressed in the practicability of the Abuja agreement, and said it is justifiable that efforts so far made by ECOWAS in the Liberian affair are commended. [end recording]

**Liberia****ULIMO In-Fighting Said 'Intensifying'**

AB0809165695 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 8 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fighting between the two factions of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] in Liberia is apparently intensifying. Hardly had the ink dried on the Abuja Agreement that led to a cease-fire between the main warring factions, and the setting up of the new interim government last weekend, than Roosevelt Johnson and Alhaji Koromah's forces were at each other's throats around the town of Tubmanburg and at the Lofa Bridge. Our correspondent, Nyenati Allison, has just been in Tubmanburg. He faxed this report:

Fighting intensified yesterday between rival ULIMO factions near the provincial city of Tubmanburg, which remained tense throughout the day. Heavy bombardment could be heard and civilian residents of the city were worried that the cease-fire, which took effect nearly two weeks ago is not holding in the area. It is not yet clear which of the ULIMO factions started this fresh round of fighting, but both sides have been quick to point accusing fingers.

Military sources said that the current peace deal has not been able to curb the hatred between Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO and Krahn rebels supporting General Roosevelt Johnson. Johnson's commanders in Tubmanburg told me that Koromah's forces have overrun their positions in western Liberia, and have cut their supply to route to the diamond-rich Lofa Bridge, 11 miles north of Tubmanburg. Johnson's deputy chief of staff, Alfred Galo, claimed that Koromah's forces have taken up positions 6 miles north of Tubmanburg and are poised to attack the Krahn rebel barracks on the outskirts of

the city. He said that four of his men had been killed and 13 others wounded in a battle early on Thursday [7 September] morning. Galo added: We will strike back; it is the only language Koromah understands.

At Johnson's Tubmanburg headquarters I saw dozens of fighters nursing fresh wounds in the shade of surrounding trees. A commander, with his wrist wrapped in bandage, displayed fresher sores on his belly made by fragments of rocket-propelled grenades. Joseph Boley, a shopkeeper, said he was worried the fighting was still going on. He said: ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] must stamp its authority over these people, or they will make life difficult for us here while other regions are quiet.

#### ECOMOG Reacts to Reports

AB1009203295 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 10 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Last Friday [8 September] on this program, we carried a report from our correspondent in Monrovia about fighting between Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] forces and those of his rival, Roosevelt Johnson, around the city of Tubmanburg. It was the first reported violation of the Liberian cease-fire agreement, which was signed in Abuja and has been in force for the last two weeks. Well, last night, the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force announced that the reports of fighting were untrue even though our reporter heard the fighting and talked to some of the wounded soldiers. On the line to Monrovia, Mary Harper has been speaking to ECOMOG's field commander, Major General John Inienger, and she asked what, according to him, had been happening in Tubmanburg:

[Begin recording] [Inienger] The truth is that on the eve of the cease-fire, which like you know came into effect on the night of 26 August, there were some skirmishes between the two ULIMO's, ULIMO-J and ULIMO-K, around the area in question. Unfortunately, we were rather disturbed to hear from your correspondent that there were skirmishes in Tubmanburg where our troops are present. Again we have sent a team to Tubmanburg which has carried investigation and it has been established that there is no such thing, there has been no break of the cease-fire.

[Harper] But do you have sufficient ECOMOG troops on the ground to monitor the cease-fire totally and properly throughout Liberia?

[Inienger] Ideally, that's what we should be doing in a couple of weeks from now in collaboration with the UNOMIL [United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia] but like you know, the UNOMIL has thinned out, if you like, its operators from here. As a matter of fact, they have threatened to pull out of here come 15th of this month. All of this is being overtaken by events.

[Harper] I understand that the ECOMOG is completely desperate for cash, that you need almost a 100 million pounds to pay for extra troops so that you can ensure that the different factions are disarmed and Liberia remains peaceful.

[Inienger] It is true that, like you must have heard, the chairman of ECOWAS is making representation to the United Nations and, indeed, to the international community looking for assistance for ECOMOG. After all, as you do know, it is ECOMOG which is doing for the United Nations what it is supposed to do here.

[Harper] Is it not in ECOMOG's interest to claim that the cease-fire is holding throughout the country even if you can't monitor it properly?

[Inienger] Don't forget, ECOMOG is not operating on its own. Like you know, the United Nations, here represented by UNOMIL, is on the ground to monitor the cease-fire, and, like I say, we are working together hand in hand with UNOMIL, and therefore if there were claims as you have made, it is left for UNOMIL to counter those claims by ECOMOG.

[Harper] But you must admit that you simply do not at present have enough troops to carry out the cease-fire monitoring operation properly.

[Inienger] Don't forget the combatants have their leadership, and like I told you the leader is here with us here in town, and as far as I know and as far as our interaction with them is concerned, they are fully committed to the implementation of the cease-fire. [end recording]

#### State Council Makes 4 Additional Appointments

AB0909164095 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
1400 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Council of State yesterday made four additional appointments in government. Those appointed include: Samuel B. Hanson, president, Liberia Bank for Development and Investment, LBDI; F. Musa Dean, managing director, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation; George Lansana, managing director, Monrovia Council Authority; and Abu Koromah, deputy managing director, Liberia Domestic Airport Agency, LDAA.

## Niger

### Former Rebels Threaten To 'Take Up Arms Again'

AB0809224395 Paris AFP in French  
2052 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Ingal (Niger), 8 Sep (AFP) — Niger's former Tuareg rebel group today threatened to "take up arms again" if the government "does not speed up" the implementation of the peace accord signed last April to mark the end of the four-year conflict.

Rhissa Boula, leader of the Armed Resistance Organization [ORA], the central organ of the former rebel group, announced in Ingal (650 km northeast of Niamey) that the movement was suspending its participation in the negotiations on the implementation of the peace treaty until its "demands" are met.

"We are convinced that the return of peace is not yet in sight. The political authorities are just telling you lies in affirming that the conflict is over," Rhissa Boula lashed out in the local Tuareg Tamacheque language in front of a predominantly-Tuareg audience of about 20,000 persons.

In an opening address to the "cure salee" [salt therapy] festival, Niger's biggest stockbreeders celebration, attended notably by President Mahamane Ousmane and Prime Minister Amadou Hama, Boula accused the government of "renegotiating" parts of the agreement, especially those concerning the creation of "special units."

According to the peace treaty, these units, who have military status, must be made up of demobilized ORA fighters and natives from northern Niger, and must be deployed in the north of the country, which has a Tuareg ethnic majority. The ORA accused the government of "minimizing" the creation of these special units.

Mr. Boula also asked the government to take "full charge" of the ORA fighters, until they are completely demobilized. On 2 September, the former rebels warned the government, saying that "nothing had been done" since the peace agreement was signed. The agreement is expected to give the Tuaregs, who form 10 percent of the country's population of 8 million, greater autonomy in the management of northern Niger.

It also provides for emergency economic aid for the Tuareg population, and the integration of the rebel fighters into the security forces and the civil service. In four years, the conflict is officially reported to have led to 150 deaths [figure as received].

### President Opens Festival, Views Work Ahead

AB0909145595 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network  
in French 1900 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] This cast will be largely devoted to the Cure Sale [Salt Cure] Festival, 1995, which was opened this morning by the president and the prime minister. The forum provided by this national event offered an opportunity for our country's two executives to speak on themes relating to the nation's life and which, undoubtedly, constitute the current concerns of all Nigerois. Topmost among these themes was peace in the north — or, to be more precise, the management of this peace in that region. For Mahamane Ousmane, the holding of this year's Cure Sale Festival marked the turning of a gloomy chapter in our country's history. He therefore expressed satisfaction about the signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Accord and commended the worthy efforts of all parties in the noble endeavor. However, for the president, a lot still remains to be done in the actual implementation of the terms of the agreement. Here is Mahamane Ousmane:

[Begin Ousmane recording] Certain clauses are still waiting to be implemented, either as a result of misunderstanding or because of inadequate material and financial resources. This situation has even given rise to a few signs of impatience on the part of some members of the Armed Resistance Organization [ORA] and the emergence of a dissident wing within ORA. To my brother Rhissa Boula, who has just spoken, and to all the delegates of ORA, and particularly to the entire Niger nation, I reaffirm here and now and in the most solemn manner my commitment to peace and social harmony. [applause] I also reaffirm that, in spite of the genuine problems referred to a short while ago by my brother Rhissa Boula, as state president and guarantor of the nation's unity, I will leave no stone unturned to ensure that the hard-won peace accord is fully implemented by all its signatories.

This, indeed, explains why in my 2 August message to the nation, I appealed to the dissident leaders to agree to serve on the bodies provided for in the implementation of the peace agreement. On the same occasion, I enjoined institutions of the Republic to expedite the implementation of the agreed clauses and to refrain from any acts which could delay the actual implementation of the agreement. Let us ensure that this atmosphere of peace restored in the north gets further consolidated with each passing day. Let us ensure that it constitutes an historical milestone in the realization of our unity and the building of our nation. [end recording] [passage omitted]



Still on the political chapter, it should be noted that the president of the Republic seized the opportunity offered by this gathering of herdsmen to elaborate on the sacrosanct theme of national unity. In this regard, President Mahamane Ousmane made the following appeal:

[Begin Ousmane recording] It is my duty to draw the attention of the entire Niger political class to the danger of certain uses to which democracy is being put. Indeed, we must note today that whole aspects of our values of brotherhood, tolerance, and dialogue based on discernment and levelheadedness are gradually being overlooked. At the same time, it is a generally accepted fact that culture plays a vital role in the process of nation building.

Surely, our society is made up of several ethnic and linguistic communities, with different modes of life and cultural traditions varying from region to region, and even from community to community within the same region. This cultural diversity ought rather to be considered as a factor that strengthens our unity. It is this diversity that fortifies human creativity, restores men's sense of initiative, and enables each citizen to contribute to the creation and sharing of cultural values. In the final analysis, it is through this factor that a nation gains consciousness of its identity. Everything — and here I mean absolutely everything — therefore invites us to the interchange of cultures, understanding, consultations, and concord, so that we may be able to cope with the crucial concerns of the moment and ensure a brighter future for our people.

Dear countrymen, our democratic process will be jeopardized unless we guard against the danger of a real impasse. The current political situation is characterized, among others, by the divergent interpretations that various people give to our Constitution and to our democratic process. It all ranges from the mean capitalization on ethnic and regional peculiarities for political ends to the right that people arrogate for themselves to do as they please, trample on the state's authority, break the established laws, nurture a lack of sense of civic responsibility, or even prefer easy methods to (?sustained) effort.

Last, what can one say about the barriers being erected here and there between individuals simply because they belong to different political parties, or even the intrigues and personal conflicts which replace substantive political debate within political organizations today? Furthermore, since the inception of the Third Republic, we notice the birth of a strategy of political philosophy guided mainly by excessive mistrust and by a form of reasoning and behavior based on assumption. Thus,

the opposition parties tend to systematically oppose all government decisions, without discernment. On its side, the ruling majority reject the opposition by a pernicious instinct of self-preservation to the extent of denying it even the most basic rights. Such a strategy on both sides can only jeopardize the future of democracy in Niger. [passage omitted]

It is for this reason that in my 2 August address to the nation, I put forward the idea of a Republican Pact to enable the people of Niger and its political class to overcome the major obstacles to the establishment of the rule of law, the bedrock of a united, undivided, democratic, and socially-conscious Niger. Consequently, I urge all political organizations without exception to undertake a bold self-criticism and abandon the perilous path to which I referred earlier on.

Dear countrymen, the main challenges facing us are clear for all to see. All one has to do is to remember that our country ranks last in the area of development. So far as I am concerned, therefore, it is only through our own will that we can regain our traditions of solidarity, brotherhood, tolerance, and work. It is particularly through creative work and constructive dialogue that our people will be able to overcome the numerous difficulties standing in the way of their democratic process and the conduct of their development. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Nigeria

### Security Services on Alert Against Sabotage

AB1109110395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 11 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Nigeria, security services are determined to dismantle an organization of saboteurs of public buildings, according to an independent newspaper close to the opposition. The newspaper also reports that the security forces have been put on the maximum alert, and if this report turns out to be true it might result in another wave of arrests of the opponents. Our correspondent, Tunde Fatunde, has the details from Lagos:

[Begin Fatunde recording] Based on sources close to the presidency, the AM NEWS, an independent daily, has just disclosed that the Nigerian Intelligence Service has been put on the maximum alert throughout the country to avert possible destruction and sabotage of economic facilities in some parts of the country. Still according to the same daily, top officials of the intelligence service have explicitly accused the internal and foreign wings of the National Democratic Coalition, the main opposition organization, of being the instigator of this

sabotage plan. The sabotage was to start from the eastern part of Nigeria up to the north, including Abuja, the Nigerian political capital. According to the newspaper, the same officials stated that the sabotage plan might be implemented at any time. It is in view of this threat that demining units have also been mobilized to guard against all contingencies. Knowing Nigerian soldiers' instant reaction, informed observers believe that following these allegations, one should expect another wave of arrests of the opponents.

Meanwhile, Chief Gani Fawehinmi, the famous human rights activist in the country, has alerted the national and international communities that he possesses information that security forces were preparing to hide arms and ammunition in his house located in a suburb of Lagos. With such fabricated evidence, he added, he could be arrested and prosecuted for planning a coup attempt against the state through the use of violence. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### **Traditional Rulers Meet on Draft Constitution**

*AB1109094695 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Traditional rulers from the western part of the country have endorsed the principle of rotational presidency as contained in the draft constitution. This was contained in a communique just released on their meeting in Ibadan, the Oyo State capital. NTA Ibadan correspondent, Oyinka Sonda, reports:

[Begin Sonda recording] The traditional rulers would want the provision for rotational presidency between all the sections in Nigeria to be faithfully implemented. They believe that the two-party system should be adopted as a way of making the rotation possible rather than a multiparty system which, they said, is currently being advocated, with their opinion that it has the tendency to degenerate into regional and ethnic party system. They also endorsed the provision for the creation of more states and local governments in Section 9 of the draft as well as the provision in Chapter 3 Section 29 on the renunciation of citizenship other than that of Nigeria which, they suggest, should be deleted while the provision for dual citizenship as is being currently operated, be substituted.

The monarchs want the advisory roles given to traditional rulers at the federal, state, and local levels to be backed up by appropriate legislative powers which, they say, will enable them to give the necessary checks and balances to partisan politics without being involved. [end recording]

### **Sao Tome & Principe**

#### **Military Accuses Government of 'Provocation'**

*AB0809183695 Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Sao Tome, 8 Sep [AFP] — Three weeks after the foiled coup, Sao Tome's soldiers are accusing the civilian government, particularly President Miguel Trovoada, of "provocation," according to reliable sources here in Sao Tome. The head of state's message to the nation on 6 September, which was preceded by the appointment the previous day of a new defense minister, Carlos Paquete Carneiro da Silva, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, provoked anger at Army Headquarters, according to a military source. Alarmed by the officers' fit of temper, Mr. Trovoada spent the night of 6 September at the Angolan Embassy, a diplomatic source said. The same source described the president's move as "hasty."

In his message to the nation, which was largely devoted to the formation of a union government, the head of state observed that "after compulsory military service, no one is forced to remain in the Army against his will." This sentence was perceived by the putschists, who were granted amnesty after the abortive coup, as a provocation, all the more so because it came a day after Prime Minister Carlos da Graca appointed da Silva as head of the Army.

In a letter sent to the prime minister yesterday, a copy of which was obtained by AFP, the officers "totally reject" da Silva's appointment. According to the military, it is "contrary to the memorandum" signed by the civilians and the putschists on 22 August on Trovoada's return to power. The memorandum stipulates that "the prime minister appoints the commander in chief after consultations with the Higher Defense Council." They claim that such a consultation has not taken place, and that they have proposed another person to the prime minister.

Meanwhile, according to an officer, da Silva is barred from setting foot in Army Headquarters, "as commander in chief. He may, however, go to Army Headquarters in his capacity as a minister," this same source added. According to close aides, da Silva, who is himself a reserve officer, intends to reject his appointment as head of the Army.

## Senegal

### President Returns From France in Good Health

AB0809202095 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who had been absent from Senegal on health grounds since 26 July, has just returned to Dakar from France. Speaking to Abdoulaye Thiam, President Abdou Diouf stated that he has returned home, as fit as a fiddle, and was ready to resume his duties.

[Begin Diouf recording] I have come back to Dakar full of enthusiasm, and I am ready to carry out the task that faces every head of state. I shall assume my duties with my characteristic sincerity, and also with the firmness and authority which we need, which the country needs. [end recording]

## Sierra Leone

### Foreign Minister on Abidjan Visit, Liberia

AB0809190395 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 8 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The beginnings of peace in Liberia have raised hopes in neighboring Sierra Leone of an end to the civil war there. Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in Liberia has frequently been accused of backing Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in Sierra Leone, and there has been speculation that the visit by Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Alusine Fofanah, to Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] might be connected. Ivory Coast was seen as the friend of Taylor's, and has also not exactly been hostile toward the RUF, allowing them to have offices there. Alusine Fofanah is now back in Freetown. Robin White asked him what he had been trying to achieve in Ivory Coast:

[Begin recording] [Fofanah] Well, we understand that the RUF and some associates of the RUF have been using facilities in the Cote d'Ivoire to assess the international community, to call people like you, for them to have their interviews. So we were of the opinion

that, maybe, the Ivory Coast authorities would have access to them, so that they can talk to them and bring us together on a negotiating table.

[White] Were you asking the Ivory Coast to throw them out or to arrange a meeting with them?

[Fofanah] No, we were out first and foremost to inform them about what we think, our desire to end the war through negotiation, and if they can be of any help.

[White] So you weren't asking them to silence the RUF's spokespeople in Ivory Coast?

[Fofanah] No. I did not go to silence them in the Ivory Coast. I went to have them, if possible access them, and use their good offices to bring us together on a negotiating table. [sentence as heard]

[White] So how much progress did you make in that direction?

[Fofanah] I think I made a lot of progress.

[White] But, you don't have a time and a date as to when some kind of contacts might be made?

[Fofanah] I cannot give you a precise date, but I think the Ivorian authorities and all the authorities that we have been contacting are working assiduously to access them and to talk to them to come to the negotiating table.

[White] There have been allegations in the past that the Ivory Coast might be, in fact, helping the RUF rebels. Do you believe that to be true?

[Fofanah] Well, I put the question straight as you have just said to the Ivorian authorities. They denied it, and I believe them. I don't think, I mean.... [pauses] I put the question to them and they denied it, and I believe them for what they said. They do not have any direct relationship with the RUF, besides the fact that they have about 5 million foreign nationals from the West Africa subregion who are resident there in the Cote d'Ivoire, and it is a free country, free nation; so they do not have any reason to monitor each and every individual in their country. That explanation satisfied me, and I left with the impression that they are not supporting them. [end recording]



BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 352  
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

### **SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION**

#### **U.S. Government Customers**

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS  
P.O. Box 2604  
Washington, DC 20013-2604  
Telephone: (202) 338-6735  
FAX: (703) 733-6042

#### **Non-Government Customers**

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161  
Telephone: (703) 487-4630  
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

18 Sept. 95

